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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tateseville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1864—1y

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.
☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."
Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door South of the "Mengel House."
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

E. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. E. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 9, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHELLSBURG, PA.,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.,
Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA:	BEDFORD:
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

A NEW SENSATION
At Cheap Corner.
J. B. FARQUHAR has bought out one of the best stores in the County, and is able now to offer
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH OF GOODS TO THE PUBLIC,
all bought before the last great rise in prices,
and will be sold cheap for Cash.
☞Don't fail to call at Farquhar's before you purchase. J. B. FARQUHAR.
September 2, 1864.

A NEW YEAR'S GREETING

Between the Carrier and Patrons of the "Bedford Gazette."

JANUARY 1, 1865.

CARRIER.

How are you, dear patrons, this morning?
According to custom, I'm here,
To wish you a happy New Year;
And I see by the bright similes adorning
Your faces, I welcome appear.

FIRST PATRON (*Aside.*)

I like the little rascal.
For, spite of wind and weather,
(He's tough as any leather)
For months and years together
He's faithful borne the task, all,
Of bringing me the news.
How can I then refuse
To pay his New Year dues?
[*Hands the carrier a "quarter."*

CARRIER.

I thank you; this money reminds me,
As A. Lincoln would say, of a story:
Once in the bright hey-day of glory,
On a battle-field, shot-ploughed and gory,
An officer stood; truth binds me
To say that some spiteful mortar
Had "shell'd" the fore part of his leg.
"All right," he quietly uttered.
And as he was bandaged, he muttered,
"By my hopes of the coming paymaster,
I've got what we fight for—*shinplaster!*"
So I beg,
You may all understand
I hold in my hand
What *I* fight for now—a "quarter!"

SECOND PATRON.

This is the lad who weekly
Brings the printer's jottings,
Distributes at our doors,
Accounts of grand *furores;*
Of Beecher preaching meekly,
Of Opdyke stealing sleekly,
Of Jeff Davis growing weakly,
Of ugly Rebel plottings
T' invade the Northern border
Or with phosphorus and hot things,
Throw New York into disorder;
Of "Bulletins" from Stanton,
Describing pillage wanton,
Of murder, rape and arson,
For which the village parson
Thanks God each holy Sunday,
And prays our conquering armies
May repeat them all on Monday;
Of Seward's shrewd despatches,
Of sleeping Gideon's *laches,*
Of what the last alarm is
Along the North Potomac—
Of Federal rations vanished
In Moseby's hungry stomach;
Of noble patriots banished
For standing by the cause
Of Freedom and the laws;
Of traitorous conspiracies
By O. U. A's and K. G. C's,
As found in Joseph Holt's reports;
Of blowing up of rebel forts
And "scaling up" of Southern ports,
Kidnapping judges of the courts,
And all the regal games and sports
Played by our noble rulers now
For "loyalty's" diversion;
Of Winter Davis' latest row
With Seward and the President;
Of the wonderful conversion
Through which the friends of Fremont went
For the man they swore was never sent
On earth to be *their* President:
Of all the proclamations
About the draft's vexations,
To this "most distressed of nations,"
Of Executive usurpations
Such as wholesale confiscations,
Negro emancipations,
And other abominations
Unheard of since Creation's
Dawn,
(Of our cracked Down East relations
The spawn);
Of every bloody battle,
Where men, like driven cattle,
Are crowded to the slaughter
And human blood, like water,
From many a ghastly wound,
Moistens the thirsty ground;
Of all the Administration's tricks
From Lincoln's to those of General Dix;
Of the rise in gold, decline in stocks,
Of oil that makes fortunes, or auction-blocks
And, as this is all true,
I'll give him his due,
For his faithful service the past year through.

CROWD OF PATRONS.

Here's your money, printer's devil;
Spend it in no naughty revel!

CARRIER.

Thanks, friends. I'll hold you ever dear,
To all good morrow and a glad New Year!

The Attempt to Abolitionize the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A Prominent Layman's reply to the Clergy.

ADDRESS OF HON. D. A. OGDEN AT LIMA.

[*From the Rochester Union.*]

The following is the concluding portion of the address delivered at Lima by Hon. Darius A. Ogden, of Penn Yan:

Mr. Ogden said there was one other subject upon which he desired to say a word, and he desired to say it here and now. Here at Lima, where the great institutions of learning of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Western New York are located—where intellectual power, sound theology, and a correct religious faith are supposed to be expounded, here at this centre of learning, and in the midst of the divines of the church whose faith I profess and whose polity I admire. I desire, in the exercise of a layman's right, to speak a few plain words, for it was here and by an annual conference of the M. E. church, duly organized and acting in official capacity, that one of the most outrageous acts of bigotry, wrong and injustice was perpetrated, a few weeks ago—an insult alike to religion, to the Methodist church, and to every member of that church, who, in the honest exercise of his liberty, belongs to the Democratic party. I desire in this matter to be precise, and I here quote the resolution of the Genesee conference held recently in Lima:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate and deliberately formed opinion of this conference, that the profound and radical issues, which in the present election canvass are to be met and decided by American citizens at the ballot box, divide the people into two great parties, viz: Patriots and Traitors.

To this follow two other resolutions in the highest degree laudatory of the present administration and pledged to its earnest support.

The meaning of the resolutions is clear, and the charge is deliberate, that all who fail to vote for Mr. Lincoln, or support his administration policy, are traitors. In this resolution there is no allowance for honest differences of opinion, no charity such as the gospel inculcates, no toleration such as the Saviour practiced and taught, but it is a stern, and I will add, unchristian condemnation of millions of men, who are quite as faithful to their country, to liberty, to the government, and who have shown it by word and deed, and sacrifice and devotion, as these divines, these [illegible] and ladies who, outside of their calling, outside of all decency and christian charity, set themselves up as political judges, and partisan politicians.—They speak of issues but name them not. All the specifications they make to sustain this grave charge of treason, is opposition to the administration of Mr. Lincoln,—in other words support of Gen. McClellan is treason. This is the substance of this infamous charge so revolting to all proprieties of Christian intercourse and with an intolerence belonging to the dark ages, is officially made by clergymen of a church boastful, and justly so in its palmy and primitive days, of its defence of the liberty of conscience and of the rights of the people to differ with established State churches and political hierarchies. I respect the clergy, their calling is the most sacred, most dignified and important on earth; in their appropriate sphere, I will pay them all due respect, defend their rights and listen to their teachings, but when they lay their sacradotal robes aside, become brawling politicians, embassadors of the Republican party and Abraham Lincoln rather than the blessed Saviour, and preach partisan politics instead of the Gospel, I can but look upon the pictures they present with sadness and disgust, fallen from the most elevated calling.

With snarling madness and low vituperation they trample Christian charity in the dust and set the very bad example of indulging evil tempers and uttering wholesale slanders. And yet these men are our pastors, shepherds of the Christian flock. God defend the flock and save the people from the example and teachings of this arrant fanaticism. Then my weak and misguided political hucksters, these reverend gentlemen say we seek to unman them by denying to them the right to indulge in partisan discussions. Not at all. We did not ask them to become ministers. They claim to have been called of God. Their vows were self-imposed. They were set apart to the holy work of the Christian ministry by their own consent. It is a peculiar, special and holy work. Honestly pursued it does impose restraints. And if they have become weary in well doing, tired of their work, and long for the politician's work, and desire to become stump orators and partisan political preachers, let them, like honest men, doff their robes and enter the list, and take the rough and tumble of the strife. They have no right, like cowards, to skulk behind the pulpit, put on sanctimonious airs, and then utter their anathemas against all in the pew or church who differ with them in political opinion. Such is not gospel preaching either in spirit or word. Such was not the import of their ordination vows. Such was not the holy work to which they were solemnly dedicated and set apart, and woe be to them if they leave the Master's work for this other work.—Their opinions are their own, their ballot within their own keeping and far be it from me to condemn the free exercise of either. 'Tis not of this that I complain, but of their insufferable intolerance, their dictatorial bearing, their abnegation of all charity, their wholesale slander. Why, they charge treason, one of the highest crimes, upon all men and women in the church or out, who belongs to the Democratic party, and who in this election support Geo. B. McClellan.

That is the monstrous anti-Christian spirit manifested by the conference of divines, and it deserves condemnation and must receive the reprobation of fair minded honest Republicans, as well as Democrats. Such a spirit and such language is not religion, but bigotry; 'tis not the gospel nor its preaching, but the lowest form of fanaticism and the most dangerous kind of devilry. Its only tendency is to breed contention, animosity, hatred and civil war. Men are not to sit tamely down and be sent to the pit as criminals by a conference of ministers because they cannot, in the discharge of their duty, vote for Mr. Lincoln. They will and must resent the insult; it is not in human nature to bear it. We, as Democrats, are honest in our politics; our opinions are seriously and religiously formed. We believe, religiously believe, that the highest and best good of the country demands a change of administration. To this end we work as patriots. We see in this course the only sure way out of our national troubles, the only certain and safe path to honorable and lasting peace. We seek to save and perpetuate this Government. To this end we support and intend to vote for Gen. McClellan. In all this we are sincere, earnest, honest; and then are we to be told by your body of priests that we are traitors? No. A conference who will thus resolve are beside themselves. They have fallen from grace, turned aside from their legitimate calling, and allowed their political partisan zeal to master their christian charity. They are no longer a religious body, and no longer entitled to respect as such. They are a Republican caucus or convention, and have substituted for their leader and teacher "Our Abraham," as one of the number calls Mr. Lincoln.

Am I too severe; do I exaggerate; do I bring into contempt this body of ministers, and overstate their position, their policy and wrong doing? Read again the resolution of their exact position. There is no evading it, they resolve, in conference without specifying anything but opposition to Mr. Lincoln's re-election, that millions of their fellow-citizens of the loyal States are vile criminals, traitors liable to death. And if honest, can these gentlemen stop here? Can they make these grave charges and then stop if they are sincere and honest? They must arraign every Democrat who belongs to their churches; try every one opposed to Lincoln and expel them as traitors. To this it must come at last, if these men speak the truth and mean what they say. Nay, more, they must prosecute them in the courts, indict, try and hang them as traitors.

These men are like Saul, as fired with zeal he went from Jerusalem to Damascus. In his view all the followers of Jesus were traitors, deserting of chains, prisons, death; and his party sent him out on his errand of destruction, but he was then no Christian minister; then he was a partisan of the Jewish Sanhedrim—he was following an administration down to power; and although he might have been very honest, he was certainly very wrong: and when the High and Lofty One touched his heart, and when the scales fell from his eyes, and he saw the truth and became imbued with the temper, spirit and faith of Jesus, he acknowledged his error and made confession of his sin, and how unlike was Paul, the Christian, hero and minister, and Saul the bitter, unrelenting partisan and bigot. Again, let these ministers of the Genesee Conference contrast their own harsh resolution with their Master's Sermon on the Mount, and see if in their zeal they had not forgot the teaching, the example and spirit of Him "who spake as man never spoke."

I have no doubt these mistaken men will blush with shame, confess in sorrow and repent when the excitement of the canvass shall be over, and when religion, reason and right thoughts shall resume control over them, and that their folly will appear as it is and they will ask the Great Head of the Church to forgive them.—You will mark that my complaint is not that these men are Republicans—that they vote for Mr. Lincoln—that is their privilege; but it is their departure from all decency, Christian courtesy and charity, and their wholesome miserable slanders and denunciations of men as honest as themselves and whose only offense is a difference in political opinion.

I am often met by this class of clerical politicians with the assertion: why you are contending for slavery; you seek to uphold a stupendous system of moral wrong, and we can but denounce your course! Honest as these men may be in this, they are entirely mistaken; they mistake and misstate the real issue—as we understand it. We contend not for slavery—we wage no political campaign for it; purporting to support General McClellan with no intent to uphold slavery or give it aid and comfort. We strive for the maintenance of the Government—the free constitutional Government of our fathers—for its maintenance with all its blessings to us and our posterity, we fight this political battle and go so earnestly into this election. We see in the election of General McClellan hope for our country, through and by a change of administration. We expect to restore the Union, to stay the carnage and suffering of war, and give back to all our people law, order and constitutional liberty, with peace and prosperity. And for this we are denounced as traitors.

If the admission be made even that slavery was indirectly, if not directly the cause of the war, it by no means follows that it is or can be the legitimate object of the war. Mr. Lincoln got up no such pretence in the beginning—it is a State, not a national institution; it is hateful to me, to us all; we dislike it—we desire its overthrow—will do all that is consistent with the Constitution of our country to abolish it; but we must take things as they are, allow reason and common sense to apply. I cannot consent to overthrow all the guarrantees which secures liberty to white men in a bootless crusade against slavery. If in the struggle to uphold the Constitution, to maintain the Government, slavery be incidently or accidently killed, I shall rejoice; but when I see a great people plunge into hopeless, exterminating war for abolition, the Constitution set aside, the legitimate objects of war perverted, and with all, no good even to the black man, promised, I think it is time to pause, examine and change, if we can, this policy so destructive of the white man's rights, so hopeless for the future of our country, and with no promise of permanent advantage to the black man.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 16.

FOUR YEARS AGO TO-DAY.

Four years ago this morning the Convention of South Carolina assembled to pass its famous Ordinance of Secession. What memorable years have those been in the national history! What thoughts and recollections are suggested by the fact that we are now about to enter upon the fifth year of this bloody and desolating war—for coercive steps were immediately taken by the Federal Government after the 16th of December, 1860. Fort Sumter was strengthened—Col. Anderson withdrew into it from Fort Moultrie—the Star of the West, with reinforements and provisions, was fired upon while endeavoring to enter the harbor of Charleston, under the Stars and Stripes, and the great drama of revolution commenced that was to convulse the continent in agony and blood. We say commenced—but we only mean it then assumed the phase of violence. It was the culminating point of thirty years' agitation of the slavery question—of an interference with it unwise and improper, that the wise and judicious had long foreseen, with sorrow, was likely to bring forth bitter, if not bloody, fruit. The seeds of the terrible catastrophe were sown thirty years ago by the affiliated societies of Old and New England, and they were sown profusely upon rich and fertile soil.

How few of those who were so prompt to urge the policy of coercion upon the part of the States adhering to the Union, had any realizing sense of what would be the consequence of that policy. Their ignorance *then* is *now* confessed by the leading advocates of the policy, although it was hardly necessary, for their predictions of 1860 are almost ludicrous when read by the light of history in 1864. It was not suspected by them that when we commenced the fifth year after Secession we should be in the position we are to-day—that is, with the job we then undertook hardly commenced.

The President has had every man, and more than every man, that he has called for, and he has asked for millions to establish his policy of Union based upon force. He has had more than every dollar that he has asked, and he has asked for thousands of millions. What opposition to the war there has been upon the part of the thoughtful, intelligent and conscientious portion of the community has not in the least affected its military and financial results.

[illegible] this long journey of four years in the paths of blood and war, what has been accomplished by it? What are the promises of the future? These are grave interrogatives, that are worthy of the most serious public reflections. Are not the seceded States more united in resistance now than they were four years ago? Are they not animated by more intense passions of undying hate of their old political associates? Have they not now, what they did not have in December, 1860, large and finely disciplined armies, well armed and led by able Generals? Are they not infinitely better prepared to continue the struggle than they were when our coercion friends, upon looking at them, considered that they were so weak that their resistance would be but a sixty days' affair in opposition to our armies? Four years ago, the State of Virginia, by an immense majority, was opposed to Secession. She stands to-day the Ajax of Secession—the most powerful by far of all the States that rally around that flag. Tennessee and North Carolina now stand by the side of Virginia, altho' in 1860 they were well affected toward the Federal Union. How much of the territory of the seceded States does the flag of the Union now float over? We have overrun a considerable portion of them; but what do we now hold? How much in Georgia, the seat of such desperate struggles and such heroic fighting on the part of Gen. Sherman and his army? Are not the Confederates in possession of the whole State, from the seacoast to the Tennessee line? Have we not evacuated it, after overrunning all Northern and Central Georgia, in order to take up a position on the seacoast? Save a few towns in Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, what do we hold in those great States? What are our possessions in the Carolinas, and in Eastern and Central Virginia? Next to nothing—and this after the calling out of millions of brave men and the disbursement of thousands of millions of money.

Even if the war is to be prosecuted, it does no harm to look these facts in the face. Those who would conceal them, imagine that in order to be a patriot one must be a fool and a moral coward. It is far easier and more satisfactory to draw bright and brilliant pictures for the people, but we prefer to tell, and they should prefer to hear, for their own good, unwelcome truths and see the portrait more darkly colored when such are its tints and shades. We will have no hand or part in deceiving the people. We will not play the demagogue to them, in order to advance our own interests—nor will we minister to or throw incense upon the altar of misdirected passions or unfounded prejudice.—We can not have confidence in the future predictions of success upon the part of those who, four years ago, with additional emphasis, by the employment of the same means, seduced the people into a policy of whose results they now admit themselves ignorant. The false prophets of 1860 are not likely to be the true guides of 1865.

☞A veteran officer presented a memorial to Napoleon, soliciting a pension. "We shall see," was the Emperor's reply. "Sire, you may see now, if you will deign to look," said the soldier, uncovering a breast scarred all over. The pension was granted on the spot.

☞A system of taxation on sales is to be considered by Congress. Some of the members, votes, then, will require stamps.

A SPARTAN MARRIAGE.

Many of the laws of Lycurgus, in connection with this subject, would undoubtedly meet with the approbation of the fair sex of modern times. The time for marriage was fixed by a statute, that of the man at about thirty or thirty-five years, that of the lady at about twenty or a little younger. All men who continued unmarried after the appointed time were liable to prosecution, and all old bachelors were prohibited from being present at the public exercises of the Spartan maidens, and were denied the usual respect and honors paid to the aged. "Why should I give you place," cried the young man to the old unmarried gentleman, "when you have no child to give place to me when I am old?" No marriage portions were given to any of the maidens, so that neither poverty should prevent a gallant nor riches tempt him to marry contrary to his inclinations. The parents of three children enjoyed considerable immunities, and those with four children paid no taxes whatever—a regulation which all married men of large families will readily admit to be most wise and equitable. Every marriage was preceded by a betrothal, as in other Greek cities, but the marriage itself was performed by the young Spartan carrying off his bride by pretended abduction, and for some time afterward the wife continued to reside with her own family, and only met the husband on stated occasions. This extraordinary way of spending the honeymoon was first introduced by Lycurgus, to prevent the husband from wasting too much of his time in his wife's society during the first years of their marriage, and in order to economize the bride's charms, it was customary for her bridesmaid to cut off all her hair on her wedding day, so that for some time at least, her personal attractions should increase with her years—a very good and commendable plan, which we here recommend to the wives of the present day.

MONEY.—Money is a queer institution. It buys provender, satisfies justice, heals wounded honor. Everything resolves itself into cash, from stock-jobbing to building churches. Childhood craves pennies, youth aspires to dimes, manhood is swayed by the mighty dollar. The blacksmith swings the sledge, the lawyer pleads for his clients, the judge decides the case of life and death, for a salary. Money makes the man—therefore man must make money, if he would be respected by fools—for the eye of the world looks through golden spectacles. It buys Brussels carpets, lace curtains, gilded cornices, rich furniture, and builds marble mansions. It drives us to church in splendid equipages and pays the [illegible]. It buys silk and jewelry for my lady [illegible] commands obsequious attention. It gilds the rugged scenes of life, and spreads over our rugged existence a velvet carpet, soft to our tread; the rude turmoils and scenes are encased in a gilt frame. It bids care vanish, soothes the anguish of the bed of sickness—stops short of nothing save the grim destroyer, whose relentless hand spares none, but levels all mortal distinction, and teaches poor humanity that it is dust.—Thus wealth pauses on the brink of eternity—the beggar and the millionaire rest side by side beneath the sod, and raise in equality to answer the final summons.

THE REASON WHY.—One day, recently, a gentleman who holds a responsible and lucrative position in government, concluded to change his lodgings, and sent one of the waiters of the hotel, where he had selected apartments, after his baggage. Meeting the waiter an hour or two afterwards, he said:

'Well, John, did you bring my baggage down?'

'No, sar,' blandly responded the sable gentleman.

'Why—what was the reason?'

'Case, sar, de gentleman in de office said you hadn't paid your bill.'

'Not paid my bill—why, that's singular, he knew me very well when he kept the Girard House in Philadelphia.'

'Well, mebby,' rejoined John, thoughtfully scratching his head, 'mebby dat was de reason he wouldn't gib me de baggage.'

☞A letter from a traveler in the new oil regions of Pennsylvania says: "We were paddled across the creek by an oil prince, aged 15, heir to a million, coatless and hatless, and with but one suspender to keep his courage and his trousers up."

☞Says Artemas Ward: "Yu may differ as much as yu pleeze about the stile of a young lady's figger, but I tell yu konfidentially, if she has forty thousand pounds, the figger is about as near rite as you'll git it."

☞"I will grant all you desire," said a young lady to her lover, "on condition that you give me what you have not, never can have, but what you can give to me." What did she ask for? A husband.

☞As a gang of young Loyal Leaguers were issuing from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the other night, vociferously singing—

"Rally round the flag boys; rally once again,"

a worn-out soldier exclaimed, "Well, you noisy, cowardly rascals, why don't you do it?" The young Leaguers sloped.—*Day Book.*

HOW MUCH.—"If a man sells his watch for $50; buys it back for $40; and sells it for $45, how much does he make in the transaction?" It looks as if he made $15; but he didn't. Boy, can you tell how much?

☞A question for Revenue Assessors: Is it disloyal two eat Berloner Saggage, bekause dorgs ain't taxed?

☞If men will but amuse the world, it will freely forgive them for cheating it.

☞Most men hate all lies which they don't utter themselves.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : JANUARY 6, 1865.

RELIGIOUS.

A series of religious meetings will be held in the M. E. Church at Trans Run, commencing on Saturday, 21st Jan. inst., and in the M. E. Church at Hartley's, commencing on Saturday, the 4th of February.

G. BERKSTRESSER, Pastor.

To our Western Subscribers.

After the first day of February next, we will strike from our list the name of every subscriber outside of Pennsylvania, who will not have paid up his arrears by that time. Hereafter we will not send our paper beyond the limits of the State, unless it be paid for in advance.—This rule will be strictly adhered to.

Absence of the Editor.

The editor of this paper has gone to Harrisburg, for the purpose of claiming his seat in the House of Representatives. Of course, he has no expectation of fair treatment at the hands of the miserable cabal which, for the past four years, has successfully defied Constitution, Law and the People themselves, in its hunt after office and political power. He deems it his duty to the people of the district who honored him with their suffrages, to make an effort to obtain the seat to which, he believes, they have honestly and legally elected him. This done, no matter how the trial may result, he cannot be reproached for dereliction of duty, nor can the Democracy be placed in the false position of delinquents in contending for their rights. If he is wronged out of his seat, then the Democracy can appeal to the people of the district, in the person of the next candidate, for a reversal of the unjust decision of the abolition majority. So, in any event, both candidate and party will stand *recti in curia*. Let the abolition conspirators do their worst.

Meeting of the Legislature.

The State Legislature assembled at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last. At this writing, [illegible] has been elected Speaker of the House, for which position there has been quite a contest among the abolitionists; but we presume that Mr. A. G. Olmstead, of Potter, was the successful aspirant. Senator Turrell, of Susquehanna, was, doubtless, re-elected Speaker of the Senate.—There is quite a number of contested cases in the House, and it is possible that there may be a few in the Senate. Mr. Schofield, of Philadelphia, contests the seat of Mr. De Haven, of the same city. Mr. Piatt, of Lycoming, will contest the seat of Mr. Orwig, of Union; Mr. McKee, of Armstrong, may attempt to oust Mr. Anderson, of the same county. As to the difficulty in regard to the seats of the members chosen to represent our own district, we are unable to say on which party will be thrown the *onus* of making the contest. The Clerk of the last House, whose duty it is, according to precedent, to place on the rolls the names of persons returned to him by a majority of the Board of Return Judges as members elect, has not yet placed the names of either set of candidates upon the list. Hence, it is uncertain who will be the contestants, or whether there will be a contest at all. We have no doubt of one thing, however, and that is, that no matter how good a case Messrs. Meyers and Findlay may present, they will be ruled out by the abolition majority. At first many of the abolition members talked very fairly in regard to the matter, but they have all been "whipped into the traces." That arch-conspirator against every thing that is honest, A. K. McClure, whose paper has been constantly employed during the last few months in attacks upon Mr. Meyers, has concluded that "it would not do" to admit the editor of the *Gazette* to a seat in the present House. Besides, John Cessna, the immaculate John, the *picked* man (no allusion to *lips*) of the Abolition party, in order to remunerate Mr. Meyers for his labors in behalf of the said John's election, a few years ago, has gone on his knees before the abolition members and implored them, for *his* sake, not to admit Meyers to a seat. "For," says John, "I have come over to your party, I have done all I could for you. Now, how could you treat *me* so badly as to give a seat to the man I hate and fear?" Of course, all this heavy pressure cannot be resisted by the abolition members, and precedent, law and honesty must give way to the self-interest of McClure, whilst, like whipped dogs, the abolition legislators stoop into the dirt and lick the political sores of J. Cessna. Pah, no matter. "Time sets all things even." The day will come, it must come, (a just God will send it sooner than some men suppose) when the people, whose rights have been thus shamelessly trampled under foot, will rise in the majesty of their strength and thunder eternal political damnation into the ears of the miscreants who have defrauded them.

The Nation's Madness.

When Fort Sumter was fired upon, the news kindled the whole north into such a flame of exasperation, that a single word savoring of opposition to the administration was taken at once as conclusive evidence of treason. Republicans called their neighbors traitors, with as little compunction of conscience, as though they were the only ones who had any interest in the welfare of the nation. When Democrats ventured to prophesy that the war would last four years or more, and that the country would be governed by a military despotism, they were threatened with the rope at once; and newspapers who asserted that the conquest of the South would *not* be a "breakfast job," were at once either mobbed or suppressed. The Democrats predicted, too, that gold would go up and paper down—that the tariff would be raised and a direct tax laid—that the war would be ultimately conducted for the abolition of slavery and not for the restoration of the Union. These predictions were regarded as the mere hatred of the administration, and their authors regarded either as extremely foolish or extremely disloyal.

The Republican party was then in the position of the man who "being drunk himself thought all others so." Their madness was contagious. It spread all over the north, and the war went on; and has gone on for the last four years, proving every prediction made by the Democrats true and even more than true. Yet men are still gulled as before; but many have come to their senses, and still more are beginning to see what they could not be convinced of before.

The nation has had but few lucid intervals—but gradually the patient is approaching convalescence. Like an individual, she needs still more purging and more blood letting, before the high brain fever will be reduced, and her ravings made to cease. But the time will come at last when the delusion of the past four years must pass a[illegible] stored at last. But, alas! this may only be when we have lost all of public virtue and the little that remains of liberty. It behooves every man to be at work for this consummation and no time is to be lost.—Let Democrats "awake! arise! or be forever fallen!"

The New Year.

The present number of the *Gazette* begins the year 1865. We shall not have this year as great political excitement, as during the one that is past. But still the war goes on, the rebel armies are still in the field; and Richmond, although it has been taken a thousand and one times in the northern daily's, like ancient Troy, still holds out against its besiegers. Grant has fought his way from Washington to Petersburg; and Sherman from Chattanooga to Savannah. Thousands of dead strew the paths of these armies—Savannah has fallen, Hood has been defeated, and, now, a voice comes up from the great American Babylon for 300,000 more. The promises of the administration party have been kept as usual; and their prophecies are fulfilled!—"*in a horn.*"

O, blind and humbugged people! will you still listen to the song of the Syren, that lures you to destruction? Will you still believe that all this sacrifice of men and money is for the Union, and not for the negro? Can you still be gulled by the tricks of the demagogues who administer the government, through another year, or more? If you can still go on upholding and abetting these destroyers of liberty, then shoulder your muskets, lie down in the trenches before Richmond, and sleep your last sleep.

Another year of war, destruction, conflagration and rapine is before us. Its close will find many more filling an untimely grave; and still more ready shrouded for it, before the next shall have passed away.

To the Victors belong the Spoils.

No political party in this country ever made better use of the above maxim than that now in power. Under the administration of Abraham Lincoln, offices and emoluments have increased an hundred fold. There are postmasters and provost marshals by the thousand—army officers, detectives, quartermasters, contractors and thieves by the million—to say nothing of the tax gatherers, assessors and other minor officers. All these men are clothed, fed and made rich by the earnings of honest men—Democrats as well as Republicans. We are daily taxed to feed men who fatten on the blood of our kindred, and take away our liberties.

They enter the homes of Democrats and quarter themselves on them treating them as though they were the only people who can be patriotic or "loyal." They insult the nation and its institutions; and are a disgrace to its founders. And, yet, they seem to be the idols of the so-called "loyal" people of the land. O, Republican brethren,

"If the veil from the heart could be torn,
And the mind could be read on the brow;
There are many we'd pass by in scorn,
Whom we're loading with high honors now!"

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞A fire occurred in the store of D. A. T. Black, Esq., of East Providence township, on last Monday night a week. About $500 worth of property was destroyed. The dwelling house in which the store was situated, was only saved by the greatest exertion—the fire having very nearly communicated itself with a keg of powder in the room. The keg was already charred when removed.

☞Gov. Seymour, of New York, retired from office on the 2d instant, and his successor, Mr. Fenton, was inaugurated.

☞The Pennsylvania Legislature convened at Harrisburg on last Tuesday. Gov. Curtin's message will be out next week.

☞The fleet blame Gen. Butler for the failure of the late movement against Wilmington, North Carolina. The General would have succeeded better in a fight with women or dogs.

☞We call particular attention to the card of Dr. C. N. Hickok and Dr. J. G. Minnich, jr., published in this week's issue. Dr. Hickok is a first class dentist, and has no equal in this part of the state—and no superior anywhere. Dr. Minnich, his young associate, graduated under Dr. Hickok, and is in every way well qualified to be his partner. Success to the new firm.

☞When shall the din of battle be heard no more in the land? When again shall the sun run his course by day, and the moon travel up the pale pathway at night, and gaze no more on our country distracted, bleeding and torn by civil war?—When?

☞Edmund Burke said: "All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and barter." Burke lived in a day when statesmen were supposed to know something.

☞McCauley says, in his history of England, that "the Puritans hated bearbating, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators."

☞Our young friend, Mr. JOHN A. CESSNA, formerly of this place, has recently engaged in the merchandising business, in the enterprising little village of Buena Vista. John is a clever fellow, a good Democrat, and deserves success.

☞A malicious Yankee editor says, he "wants to live to see Ben. Butler in the operation of biting the file." Would it not be better to see him *bite the dust?*

☞Hon. George M. Dallas, ex-Vice President of the United States, died at his [illegible] in Philadelphia, on the 31st of December, ult., aged 73 years. Thus the statesmen of the prosperous days of the Republic are passing away, one by one. But few of them, perhaps, will survive to see peace restored again to their once happy land.

"My Dear."—"My Dear Butler," writes Lincoln, "My Dear Lincoln," writes Butler, as the two correspond with each other. We appreciate the joke, says the Millersville *Farmer*, by considering how *dear* they have both been to the country.

☞Sherman is still at Savannah. All the country through which he marched is again in the hands of the Rebels.

Another Haul.

Another draft for this county was made some two weeks ago. The following is a list of the names of persons drawn:

Bedford township.—William Wolf, James Hammon, John Bush, Vachel Breugle.

Cumberland Valley township.—Peter Deremer, Emanuel Wertz, John R. Boor, George Ross, Francis M. Cessna, Dorson Love, (col'd) Thomas B. Cessna, John Gillum.

East Providence—John C. Rhom, Michael Ritchey.

Harrison—Aaron Young, (col'd) David Miller.

Juniata—Joseph Foller, Francis Frantz, Enos Wertz, Albert Fyan.

Londonderry—David V. Evans, Michael Devore, Caius M. Devore, Thomas Mattingly.

Monroe—Bernard Steckman, Benjamin Pennell, Henry Snider, Lerew Weimer.

Napier—Joseph Allison, Thos. Wilson, Edmund Blackburn, Daniel Shaffer, John Shaffer George S. Mullin, Jacob Otto, (of J.) Charles Stickler, Wm. Crisman, George Amich, Clay Stuckey, (of Sam.) Robt Douglas, Peter Mowry, John Gephart, Theodore Kinton, Michael S. Darr.

St. Clair—Enoch Blackburn, Nicholas Easter, Peter Mock, Thomas Hancock, Jas. Mickle, Emanuel Morehood, Mark Houser, Elias Snowberger.

Appalling Disaster at Sea.

Sinking of the steamer North America, from New Orleans—197 Soldiers Lost, including Col. Saunders and Lieut Col. Horn—62 Persons Taken Off—All the Lady Passengers Saved.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The steamer Arago has arrived. Her officers report that last night she fell in with, off Egg Harbor, the barque Mary E. Libby, of Portland, and took from her Captain Marshman, of the steamer North America, which foundered at sea, and 47 of her officers, and passengers and crew.

The North American left New Orleans on the 16th of December, with 236 soldiers, 12 cabin passengers, and a crew of 44 men. She sprang a leak on the 22d, and at 2 P. M. spoke the baquer Mary E. Libby, which promised to stay and receive everybody on board if necessary.

At 2.36 P. M., the water put the fires out. The boats were got ready, and at 3.30 started the first boat, with the chief engineer and all the lady passengers. Six boat loads were got on board. The seventh boat load left at dark, with Purser Pollett and eight men, and are supposed lost, as they never reached the barque. The eighth and last boat, with the captain, first and second officers, and eight men, left the North America at 7.30 P. M., and hoisted aboard the barque at 9 P. M., being impossible to return to the steamer that night. The barque made sail, and proceeded towards the steamer, her lights all in sight, distant about six miles. About 1 A. M. the lights suddenly disappeared, and the steamer, it is supposed, sunk. At daylight nothing was in sight but some water casks; made sail, and cruised around until noon, when the barque proceeded on her course.

Sixty-two persons were saved, and 197 were lost.

The Democratic Vote of the U. States.

The following table shows very nearly the Democratic vote cast at the late Presidential election.

New England	250,000
New York	340,000
New Jersey	64,000
Pennsylvania	276,000
Delaware	8,000
Maryland	30,000
Ohio	205,000
Indiana	135,000
Illinois	165,000
Michigan	75,000
Wisconsin	75,000
Iowa	55,000
Minnesota	20,000
Missouri	20,000
Kansas	10,000
Kentucky	50,000
California	50,000
Oregon	8,000
Nevada	8,000
Total	1,844,000

The Democratic vote for McClellan is just about equal to that cast for Lincoln four years ago. Although defeated, the Democratic organization is an immense power in this country—scarcely inferior to its rival. Indeed, if we deduct frauds and rascalities from Lincoln's vote, we shall find that there are more Democrats than Republicans in the U. States.

Letters from Gen. Lee.

The following letters from Gen. Lee have just been made public:

ARLINGTON, Va. April 29, 1861.

General—Since my interview with you on the 18th inst. I have felt that I ought not longer to retain my commissoin in the army, I, therefore, tender my resignation, which I request you will recommend for acceptance. It would have been presented at once, but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life, and all the ability I possessed.

During the whole of that time—more than a quarter of a century—I have experienced nothing but kindness from superiors, and the most cordial friendship from my comrades. To no one, General, have I been as much indebted as to yourself for uniform kindness and consideration, and it has always been my ardent desire to merit your approbation. I shall carry to the grave the most grateful recollections of your kind consideration, and your name and fame will always be dear to me.

Save in defence of my native States, I never desire again to draw my sword. Be pleased to accept my most earnest wishes for the continuance of your happiness and prosperity, and believe me, most truly yours, R. E. LEE.

Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, Commanding U. States Army.

A copy of the preceding letter was inclosed in the following letter to a sister of the General, Mrs. A. M.:

ARLINGTON, Va. April 20, 1861.

My Dear Sister—I am grieved at my inability to see you * * * I have been waiting "for a more convenient season," which has brought to many before me deep and lasting regret. Now we are in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn, and though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievance, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question, whether I should take part against my native State. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the army, and save in defense of my native State, with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed.—I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword.

I know you will blame me, but you must think as kindly of me as you can, and believe that I have endeavored to do what I thought right. To show you the feeling and struggle it has cost me, I send a copy of my letter to Gen. Scott, which accompanied my letter of resignation. I have no time for more. * * * May God guard and protect you and yours, and shower upon you every blessing, is the prayer of your devoted brother.

R. E. LEE.

The Income Tax.

The attempt of some wealthy men in Boston to avoid the payment of the income tax, by coolly swearing to an under estimate of their annual gains, is attracting the attention of the press of that city. The argument used by the Transcript is applicable to more places than Boston.

When we reflect that, in respect to the income tax, these burdens are complacently put on shoulders least able to bear them, the meanness of the evasion is as obvious as its iniquity. To a clerk whose income is $1,000 or $1,500, the tax comes to reduce his necessaries and comforts; to the employer, whose income is $20,000 or $30,000, it would not, if fairly paid, reduce his luxuries. To the clerk, it means less clothing and less meat, to the employer, it does not mean even less champagne and less canvasback. How any rich man with a reputation for integrity, can fail to see the paltriness of engaging in a scheme to rob the poor by making them pay a disproportionate share of the national expenses, is one of those mysteries which the genius of avarice itself might be puzzled to explain; for avarice, though it may be unmerciful, is not necessarily shabby and unjust.

Besides such conduct is as impolitic as it is dishonest. The income tax was laid as one of the means to restore the national finances to a sound condition, and just so far as men evade it will be the failure of its primary purpose. Now it is difficult to suppose that a man who has intelligence enough to acquire money, has not at the same time sufficient judgment to see that it is more for his interest that the public credit should be good, than that he should be saved from paying three, four or five per cent. on his annual income. Even if this consideration should fail to affect him, he ought to know that the tax he evades in this instance will come upon him in some other form more depleting to his purse; for money the Government must and will have, and it must, in some mode, be taken from the mass of the nation's taxable property.

We have heard in our day, from conservative Democrats, made an edifying homily on the duty of obeying every law, however unjust or inhuman may be its provisions. What Democrat, then, would disobey those laws of taxation, the equitable enforcement of which is necessary to the national existence? We continually hear from Republicans the greatest horror expressed of the guilt of rebellion against a free and beneficent Government. What Republican, then, would turn rebel against the Government by refusing to pay his just share of the taxation levied, for its support? Such a Republican is the meanest of all rebels. He does not fight openly against the United States, but contents himself with waging a miserable guerrilla warfare on the Treasury, whilst at the same time he hypocritically "hurrahs for Lincoln," and goes for a "vigorous prosecution of the war."—*Pittsburg Post.*

The Military Prospect. A Warning Against too Sanguine Expectations.

It may easily happen that our people may be too sanguine with reference to the immediate results of Sherman's march and his capture of Savannah. Jeff. Davis said, in his late message, with some truth, that the existence of the Confederacy, and the success of their cause, does not at all depend on their possession of cities. In our own struggle with Great Britain during the war of independence, that power held for years many of our largest cities, and marched her armies from one end of the country to the other, without perceptibly affecting the decision of the contest. A vast agricultural country as this was then, and as the South is now, does not depend at all on cities; in fact, the population of towns in a severe blockade becomes often a burden on the producing classes. We might now, Jeff. Davis has said, hold Mobile, Wilmington, Charleston and Richmond, and the essential resources of the Confederacy remain much as they have been.

But it must be remembered that the essential resources the material forces of a country, are by no means its only or principal strength. It has been said of a bombardment that its principal effect is metaphysical or mental. It is so with the power of a community to resist or to fight. It is mainly in the mysterious and utterly immeasurable force of the human will. These are affected by moral as well as material causes. The capture of Richmond would in fact, relieve the Confederacy of a real burden, but in its moral effect it could not be measured by whatever loss of guns or stores. To a less degree the loss of Savannah tells on the prestige, the spirits of the rebel population. Still it is not to be denied that the escape of Hardee's army lost us the greatest prize of victory. What we mainly want now is the destruction of armies. Had the only outlet from Savannah been shut up, and Hardee's 15,000 been captured we should have been far nearer the close of the war than we are now.—*New York Times.*

A Female Brigand—A Modern Boadicea Escapes from Jail and Murders the Jailor—Danger in the Neapolitan Provinces.

A Turin letter states that among the Neapolitan provinces which have to contend with the dreadful scourge of the brigandage there is that of Cattanzaro, which possesses the advantage of having a band which is led by Maria Oliviero, an exceedingly handsome woman not yet thirty years of age. Barbarity is her chief characteristic, and the sight of blood renders her as excited as a wild beast. She was the wife of the famous brigand Monaco, of the Albanian village of Spezzano, who was killed in an encounter with the Italian troops near Rossano. In this very encounter Maria was also wounded, but she continued to discharge her musket, kneeling on the dead body of her husband, with a firmness and a courage which even commanded the admiration of her opponents. Having at last been struck in the right leg, she fell into the hands of the troops, and brought before a court martial at Cattanzaro, was condemned to be shot. The sentence was however, commuted to thirty years of penal servitude. While she was expiating her crimes in the prison at Cattanzaro the jailor fell desperately in love with her. The cunning woman pretended to feel an equal affection for him, and one day she told him that while she was with her husband she had concealed, in a certain place near Rossano, a large sum of money which had been paid for the ransom of a rich farmer. The jailor went quickly to the spot, and found the money. The fact had naturally the effect of making his love for Maria still more ardent, so that she had no difficulty in convincing him that tender affections are better manifested in freedom than within the four walls of a dungeon. Before, however, making their escape, Maria succeeded in sending word to her brothers, who are brigands, that on a certain evening she would be at an appointed spot not far from Cattanzaro, attired in man's clothes, together with her deliverer. Maria was punctually at the rendezvous, and her brothers also—The unfaithful turnkey was killed out of hand, and the money he had found replaced in Maria's pocket. Once free, this woman organized a band of brigands and began her operations in that tract of mountains which lie between the river Crati and Cattanzare. The barbarities since perpetrated by Maria are almost incredible. The villages of Spinelli, Cotzenci, and Belvedere, have been literally sacked by the band she commands. The dread which the name of Maria Oliviero inspires among the rural population of Cattanzaro is so great that the Italian government has been obliged to send two battalions of the line to pursue the cruel fury. While the band led by this woman is desolating the country of Crittanzaro, we hear from Rionero that bersaglieri have succeeded at last in capturing the famous brigand Sacchitiello, together with the two still more famous mistresses of the brigands Crocco and Schiavone. The strangest thing about the capture of Sacchitiello and of the two women is that they were taken at the house of the captain of the national guard of the village, where they had been concealed since the month of July!—This fact shows how difficult it is to get rid of the Neapolitan brigands, since in certain cases the commanders of the national guard give them safe shelter in their very houses.

Foreign Intervention.

In our estimate of coming events, it may not be unwise to examine the relations between England and the United States, and to wake from the dream of sentimentality to the perceptions of fact. England owes us nothing. The colonies, through a war of seven years, asserted their independence upon a quarrel with her upon the nice point of her national supremacy. In 1812, we fought her again upon a principle of her ancient policy, which she chose to enforce in a life and death contest with France.

Every effort of Ireland to detach herself from the British Union has been hailed with delight by us as a community. In her last war with Russia, our sympathies were unfeignedly hostile to her, and we held her minister most strictly to the law, inflicting what she, we, and all the world felt to be a humiliation. Most emphatically, therefore, she owes us neither good will nor good offices. During this present war, with some strange delusion, we have persistently felt that her absolute indifference was a grave injustice, to be resented when an opportunity offered, and we have not only felt it, but have given voice to our feelings.

Though we availed ourselves of her workshops for arms, and her supplies for saltpetre, we have felt that the similar use of her facilities for ship-building by the confederate government was an injury, and we have, by the miserable imbecility of our foreign department, satisfied her that she has nothing to expect from our sense of justice, and everything to hope from our sense of consequences.

We have let in the same manner our "I dare not wait upon I would" in the case of France.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is too shrewd not to perceive that the Mexican empire, which he characterized as "the great event of his reign," is regarded as an attack upon a doctrine which will be vindicated at convenience. He knows that the moment the mutual slaughter of the free and the slave states ceases, the fiery elements evoked by this war must have outlet, and that the course of its march may be toward the Halls of the Montezumas.

By every prompting of interest, by every instinct of jealousy and fear, France and England are interested in the disunion of the U. States. By every principle of interest, by every instinct of pride and power, the North and the South are equally drawn to union. What stands in the way? That miserable compound of fanaticism, demagoguism, and centralism, the Republican party!

Probably seven out of ten men who voted for Mr. Lincoln voted for the Union, but the other three will control the seven.

—MARRIED—

ELDER—VICKROY.—On the 25th of December, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. Eversole, Mr. William Elder to Miss Caroline V. Vickroy, all of Bedford county.

LENTZ—MUMMERT.—On the same day, by the Rev. Samuel Yourtree, Mr. William L. Lentz, of Bedford, Pa., to Miss Sarah C. Mummert, of Springfield, Clark co., Ohio.

—DIED—

WEISEL.—In Friend's Cove, on the 23d of December, 1864, Mr. William Weisel, aged 37 years, 9 months and 21 days,

He departed this life enjoying a well-grounded hope of a blissful immortality in the kingdom of heaven. For more than twenty years he was a member of the church militant, engaged in working out his soul's salvation with fear and trembling, and has now, as is fondly hoped, gone to join the church triumphant on high. His lifeless remains were committed to the grave on Sunday, Dec. 25th, amid a very large concourse of sorrowing friends and neighbors, there to rest until the morning of the resurrection.

WEISEL.—At his residence in St. Clair township, December 25th, John Weisel, sen., aged 96 years, 3 months and 16 days.

Father Weisel was born in Bucks county, Pa., in the year 1768. He was a member of the German Reformed Church. He was confirmed in the old Tohickon church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Thomas Pomp. He loved his church, though on account of the infirmities of old age, he could not attend to the duties of the sanctuary as he had done in former years. He leaves twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, also seventy-seven grand children and forty-three great grand children to mourn his departure.

CORLE.—Oct. 27th, from wounds received in front of Petersburg, Francis Corle, of Co. G, 91st Regt. P. V., 5th army corps, aged 37 years, 9 months and 9 days.

STINEMAN.—Oct. 27th, in front of Petersburg, John Stineman, of Co. G, 91st Regt. 5th army corps, aged 23 years, 5 months and 2 days.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

NOTICE.

All unsettled accounts upon our books must be closed by cash or note, January 2, 1865. This is the only notice we shall give.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

December 30, 1864.

IMPORTANT!

ENROLLMENT! DRAFT!!

The Board of Enrollment of the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, will hold special sessions next month for the correction of the Enrollment lists, at Bedford, for Bedford county, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 12th, 13th and 14th.

All persons claiming non-ability on account of manifest permanent physical disability, having been two years in service; being under or over age; alienage, or for any other sufficient reason, are solicited to attend with their proofs.

Committees should be energetic in bringing out the foregoing classes, and in presenting proper evidence in the cases of persons now in service, non-residents, and others.

All should endeavor to present themselves upon the first of the days above mentioned, and not delay until the second or third. The engagements of the Board will not admit of any time being lost.

GEO. EYSTER, Capt. & Pro. Mar.
JOHN CULP, Commissioner.
WM. C. LANE, Surgeon.

Chambersburg, Pa., Dec. 30, 1864.

J. W. LINGENFELTER begs leave to inform committees and citizens, that he is prepared with the necessary forms and blanks required for correcting the enrollments and respectfully tenders his services.

A Card for the Suffering.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitter," "Sirsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, and one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States Only by J. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, New York.
☞ Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, postpaid!—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

MATRIMONIAL!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

if you wish to marry address the undersigned, who will send you without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked, address

SARAH B. LAMBERT,
Greenpoint, Kings Co., New York.
Novembe: 18, 1864—2m

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published in a sealed envelope. Price Six Cts.

A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post-office Box 4586.
Feb. 6. (Nov. 25, '64)

Information Free!
TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.
December 2, 1864—3m

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1865.

NEW SERIES—NEW FEATURES.

On the first of January next this established

SOCIETY JOURNAL

will enter upon its nineteenth year of gossip and good things. Without fatiguing the reader with needless promises, it will be enough to declare that we still continue as vivid and various as for the almost quarter of a century past. The talent which we have enlisted in our several departments has gained for us a well known celebrity. The long established acting editor,

MR. N. P. WILLIS,

will continue his efficient supervision of the intellectual department. He reports, as is well known, all the doings and movements of

The Fashionable World

gives all the effervescence of society gossip, and the essence of passing news, but is especially regardful of all that concerns and interests

The Fair Sex Only.

Mr. MORRIS PHILLIPS, his partner in the Proprietorship of the Journal, superintends the department of

Foreign Gossip, Miscellanies and Criticisms,

and is always at the office as the Representative *business Editor*. Our galaxy of critics, contributors and reviewers is, as usual, brilliant and numerous, and we are especially favored with the continuance of that *incomparable essayist*, the spicy and scholarly "F. C."

In the first number of the new volume will be commenced a thrilling romance, written for our columns, entitled

LILLIAN'S LOVERS;
A ROMANCE OF BALTIMORE.

BY LEMOINE.

The scene of this interesting story is laid in the monumental city. The charming men and women who move in that brilliant society, for which Baltimore has ever been, as it were, a social Athens, live and love in this true story of the heart.

Another feature of the new volume will be a series of copyrighted articles, called

OUR GHOST CLUB,

By that fine poet and finished writer,

HARRY HAREWOOD LEECH.

These "papers" are of intense interest, and embody mysterious and startling revelations of life in both hemispheres.

The more immediate tastes of our readers will also be carefully catered for, by our *translators* and correspondents, who will keep us *au fait* of the

Current Literature of the World,

giving us the brief tales, spicy sketches and essays that appear in the foreign journals.

That popular department, known as

FIRST LOOK AT NEW BOOKS,

will, by request, be retained. In this department is given a foretaste of the new books in advance of their publication.

THE HOME JOURNAL will strive to maintain that high standard earned for it as the

Emporium of Poetic Production.

All the former peculiar features of THE HOME JOURNAL (which have earned for us our well established reputation,) will be continued; while several new ones will be introduced during the coming year—containing the Foreign and Domestic Correspondence of a very large list of contributors—the *spice* of the European magazines—the selections of the most interesting publications of the day—the brief novels—the piquant stories—the sparkling wit and amusing anecdote—the news and gossip of the Parisian papers—the personal sketches of public characters—the stirring scenes of the world we live in—the chronicle of the news for ladies—the fashions and fashionable gossip—the facts and outlines of news—the pick of English information—the wit, humor and pathos of the times—the essays on life, literature, society and morals and the usual variety of careful choosings from the wilderness of English periodical literature, criticism, poetry, etc.

THE HOME JOURNAL will continue to be issued on the finest white paper, while the printing will be clear and legible, and its general appearance a model of neatness and beauty in newspaper typography.

TERMS—For one copy, $3.00; for three copies, $7.50, or one copy for three years $7.50 always in advance.

Subscriptions, orders, remittances, and all other communications, to be addressed to

WILLIS & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
107 Fulton street, N. Y.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D., 1864, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of David Kelley, late of Liberty Tp., deceased, to wit: John and Wm. Kelley, their shares owned by Christian Estricht; 3d Sarah, wife of John Grace, 4th, Catharine, wife of ——Baitlebaugh, share owned by Chris Estricht; 5th, Susan, her share owned by Christian Estricht, 6th, Martha, intermarried with W. Miller, deceased; 7th, Mary, wife of Sam. Medart, 8th Juliana, deceased, leaving surviving her husband, D. Grace, her share owned by Christ. Estricht; 9th Elizabeth, wife of Jas. Bowser, share held by Christ. Estricht, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 13th day of Feb. next, to accept, or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the Valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County, directed to show cause why the same should not be sold.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, this 21st day of November, A. D., 1864.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Jan. 6, 1864.

Public Sale
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for Sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Tp., Bedford County, on Tuesday January 31st, 1865, all the following described property of Ann Rosebrock, late of the Township of Cumberland Valley, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND

adjoining lands of Abraham McClelland and others, containing 43 acres strict measure, about 5 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected.

Terms, Cash, at confirmation of Sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A M., of said day. H. NICODEMUS,
January 6 1865. Adm'r.

ESTATE OF JOHN WEISEL DEC'D.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned Executors of the Last Will and testament of John Weisel late of St. Clair township Bedford county Pa. dec'd by the Register of said county—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WEISEL,
JOHN PICKES,
January 6, 1865. Executors.

FELIX HEYMAN
WITH
Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.
Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR.
H. L. HOOD,
WITH
WM. W. PAUL & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT & SHOE
WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth,
PHILADELPHIA.
December 16, 1864—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Levi McGrigor, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BECKLEY.
December 9, 1864—6t Adm'r.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the county of Bedford, that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners on the days, and at the places hereby specified, to wit:

For Colerain township, on Tuesday the 3d day of January next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.

Southampton township, on Wednesday the 4th, at the house of William Adams.

Monroe township, on Thursday the 5th, at the house of Mrs. Daniel Weimer, in Clearville.

East Providence township, on Friday the 6th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

West Providence township, on Saturday the 7th, at the house of J. C. Black, (Bloody Run borough.)

Cumberland Valley township, on Monday the 9th, at the house of James Haney.

Londonderry township, on Tuesday the 10th, at the house of David V. Evans.

Harrison township, on Wednesday the 11th, at the house of William W. Laney.

Juniata township, on Thursday the 12th, at the house of Joseph Foller.

Napier township, on Friday the 13th, at the house of A. J. Snively. (Schellsburg borough.)

Schellsburg borough, on Saturday the 14th, at the house of A. J. Snively.

Union township, on Monday the 16th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

St. Clair township, on Tuesday the 17th, at the house of Isaac Miller, in St. Clairsville.

South Woodberry township, on Wednesday the 18th, at the house of J. Irvin Noble.

Middle Woodberry township, on Thursday the 19th, at the house of William M. Pearson.

Liberty township, on Friday the 20th, at the house of John Beaver.

Broad Top township, on Saturday the 21st, at the house of John Drollinger.

Hopewell township, on Monday the 23d, at the house of John Drollinger, Hopewell.

Bloody Run borough, on Tuesday the 24th, at the house of John C Black.

Snake Spring township, on Wednesday the 25th, at the house of Joseph Mortimore.

Bedford township, on Thursday the 26th, at the Commissioners' Office.

Bedford borough, on Friday the 27th, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law. Special attention is also directed to the following portion of Article 4th, Section 2d, of "An Act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," to wit: "On the day the county, or city, Commissioners meet, to review the assessment of real and personal property, or for holding appeals, they shall, also, determine who are exempt, or not liable to do military duty," &c.

The appeals will be held on the days above named, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock, M.

ANDREW CRISMAN,
GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
Commissioners.
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.
December 16th, 1864.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR
OF THE
HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL—$200,000. *SHARES*—200,000.
Par Value, $1.00.

Hon. JOHN ROWE, President.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Sec'ry. & Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

W. S. FLETCHER, McConnellsburg, Pa.
JOHN ROWE, Greencastle, "
F. BENEDICT, Bedford, "
JOHN C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, "
JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, "
C. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, "
J. H. SEYMOUR, Hagerstown, Md.

OFFICE:—No. 435 Walnut St., Phila.

$35,000 Reserved as a Working Capital.

The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of land, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the mouth of Scrub Grass Creek, in Scrub Grass Township, Venango county, Pa. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, with good boring surface for the whole distance. Two good oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, immediately opposite the property of the Company.

The following in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia *Price Current* of December 17:

"The geological relation of this property to Oil Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington McClintock farm on the north to the Buchanan on the south) must pass under this property; the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation.—Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, lead to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the northeast and supplies the wells in the Washington, McClintock, Egbert, Stoney, Tar, and Buchanan farms, sweeps still farther down on the same southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic affections.

In later times the teamsters of the Bullion Iron Furnace gathered and used the oil for the purpose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oil, for years, was seen to exude at a number of places; among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 460 feet, an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still, oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a *higher level* than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be *more permanent* than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of a half dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the farm, with the advantages of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places no fictitious value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

A limited number of shares can be had by applying to the following named gentlemen:

F. BENEDICT, Bedford, Pennsylvania,
JACOB REED, " "
B. F. MEYERS, " "
J. HENRY SCHELL, Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pa.
JAMES LOWTHER, Altoona, Blair county.
S. S. BARR, Holidaysburg, Pa.
C. W. ASHCOM, Hopewell.
I. H. KAUSLER, Hagerstown, Maryland.
S. H. FEATHER & Co., Greencastle, Pa.
J. HOSTETTER & Co., " "
J. J. PHILLIPS, Waynesboro,
JOHN S. MILLER, Huntingdon, Pa.
SAMUEL HENRY, "
W. D. MCKINSTRY, Mercersburg, Pa.

And at the Office of the Company, No. 435 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Dec. 23, 1864.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1864, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant an alias rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Frederick Claar, late of Union township, dec'd., viz: Jacob Claar, share owned by Bartholomew Dively; Simon Claar, dec'd, leaving issue eight children, to wit: Frederick, deceased, leaving one child, Elsinda, of whom Christ Briggle is guardian, Maria, wife of Moyer; Rebecca, Susan, Catharine, wife of Henry Feather, Jacob, Aaron and Samuel. 3d. Matthias' share owned by B. Dively; 4th, Peggy, wife of Peter Ickes, now dec'd, issue to wit: Jacob C. Ickes, Nancy, wife of Claycomb and Elizabeth, leaving one child, Walter Berkhimer; 5th. Nancy, wife of Michael Walter, who died leaving issue, to wit: Julia Anna, Sarah, Simon, Joseph, Elizabeth, Michael and Catharine; 6th. Sarah, wife of Jacob Lingenfelter, residing in Illinois; 7th. Barbara, wife of George Lingenfelter, share held by John Claar; 8th. Henry Claar; 9th. Daniel; 10th Rachel, wife of Bartholomew Dively; 11th Elizabete wife of Jonathan Bentley, share held by B. Dively; 12th Joseph Claar, 13th John W. Claar, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday (13th day) of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd. at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1864.

Dec. 23. O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Notice of Inquisition

On the estate of Jacob Cook, late of Southampton township, Somerset county, dec'd.

To Jesse Cook, Dennis Cook, the issue of Mary Hay, to wit: Calvin and William Hay—the issue of Sarah Walker, to wit: Jacob, Catharine, Ellen, Sarah and Samuel Walker, all of Somerset county—the issue of Jacob Cook, dec'd, to wit; Solomon, Sarah intermarried with Peter Boer, Samuel, Elizabeth intermarried with Wm. Benford, John Cook, Henry Cook, Wm. Cook, George Cook and Catharine intermarried with Jacob Hardman. Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said dec'd, viz: No. 1. A tract of land containing 120 acres in Londonderry township, Bedford county, with the improvements, known as the Hoyman property.

No. 2. A tract of timber land containing about 400 acres adjoining the above.

No. 3. A tract of land in same township, being part of a tract of land containing 449¼ acres warranted in name of John Cline, containing — acres, on the premises, on Thursday the 19th day of January next, when and where you can attend if you see proper. JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Bedford, Dec. 23, 1864.

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,
Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President
Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best
$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

CIRCULARS containing full information sent FREE on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
November 6, 1863.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE,
ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable.
H. C. REAMER.
December 9, 1864

HORSES WITHOUT RESERVE
AT AUCTION!

Will be sold in Bedford, on Saturday, December 31, 1864, two splendid Wild Mettle young GREY MARES, together with their harness complete.—Farmers and others interested in procuring some splendid stock had better be on hand. The mares are gentle and in most excellent condition, and are warranted to work any place in harness in which they may be placed. They are also a first rate plough team. Altogether they are the most fancy, best matched, spirited and useful team that ever was or ever will be sold in this part of the country. They can be seen at the stable of Mr. Isaac Mengel, Bedford, on the 29th, 30th and 31st of December, 1864. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

☞Bargain seekers, be on hand.
Bedford, December 30, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Francis Corle, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are requested to present them forthwith duly authenticated for settlement.

ADOLPHUS AKE,
December 30, 1864—6t Adm'r.

VALUABLE YOUNG STALLION
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale an elegant young Stallion. The horse is a "Bay Morgan," and will be three years old next spring. Any person wishing to purchase a horse of this description will find it to his interest to call upon the subscriber residing near Bedford.

Dec. 23—3t J. T. GEPHART.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Middle Woodberry township sometime in November last; a muley Cow; supposed to be old, and is red and white spotted. No other marks in particular. The owner will please come and prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 23—3t JOHN BRUMBAUGH.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 17th day of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the interest of defendant, Willoughby L. Webbs, said interest being the one undivided seventeenth part of, in, unto and out of the following described tracts of land situate, lying and being in the township of Broad Top, in the county of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania.

1. A tract known as the William Foster tract, adjoining lands now or late of Jesse Wright, Abr'm. Kerns, James Figard, Thomas Potter, Jacob Strine, John McCaslen and others, and containing three hundred and sixty acres thirty perches and allowance.

2. A tract known as the David Kerr tract, adjoining lands now or late of the Hopewell Company, Christopher Long, William Long, Samuel Weekly and others, and the Raystown branch of the Juniata river, and containing three hundred and forty two acres one hundred and six perches and allowance.

3. A tract known as the Christopher Long tract, adjoining lands now or late of William Lane and others, and containing one hundred and eight and three fourth acres and allowance.

4. A tract known as the William Lane tract, adjoining lands now or late of John Zook, Baltzer Swartz, John McClain, Christopher Long and others containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance.

5. A tract known as the John McClain tract adjoining lands now or late of William Lane, Baltzer Swartz and others, containing one hundred and sixty acres and ninety-six perches and allowance.

6. A tract known as the John Chevington tract, adjoining lands now or late of William Bunn, L. B. Watson, Baltzer Swartz and others, containing four hundred and thirty-one acres one hundred and thirty perches and allowance.

7. A tract surveyed on warrant to Thomas M. Long, adjoining lands now or late of John Zook, Jacob Meyers and others, containing eleven acres and sixteen perches and allowance.

8. A tract known as the William Bunn tract, adjoining lands now or late of John Bollman, John Lane and others, containing four hundred and two and three-fourth acres and allowance.

9. A tract known as the John Zook tract, adjoining lands now or late of William Lane and others, containing two hundred and twenty-five and one fourth acres and allowance.

The said one undivided part of said tract of land seized and taken in execution as the property of said defendant Willoughby L. Webb.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
December 23, 1864.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed there will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 14th day of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described lot of ground situate in the village of Stonerstown, Bedford county, fronting about 110 feet on Main street and extending back about 200 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Hoover's heirs on the east, and by an alley on the west, having thereon erected a two story frame house, 35 feet by 36 feet, a frame stable and log wash-house.

ALSO—A vacant lot of ground in said village, fronting on Main street 35 feet and extending back 200 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Joseph Crisman's heirs on the west, and an alley on the east. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Tricker.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Bedford, December 23, 1864.

STRAY HOGS.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Bedford township on the 10th inst., three male swine, two of them are black and white spotted, the other one is all white, no ear marks, supposed to be about 9 months old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be sold according to law.

ABRAHAM ZEIGLER.
December 16, 1864.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST,

FARMERS, MECHANICS, LAWYERS,
DOCTORS, PREACHRS
AND ALL,

Buy your goods at the BARGAIN STORE of

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Who have just received an elegant assortment of

New Winter Goods,

Embracing Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lustres, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, all Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Canton Flannels, Scarlet, Solferino and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard makes, Miners Flannels, Linseys and Blankets. Ladies' Furs, Muffs, Capes and Cuffs. Ladies Repellent Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, TWEEDS AND KENTUCKY JEANS, for men and boys wear.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NECK TIES, SHIRT COLLARS AND FRONTS. MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

HATS AND CAPS,

Every style, quality and color.

BOOTS AND SHOES, in great variety.

GROCERIES.

CHOICE RIO COFFEE, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong TEAS, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND SEGARS, of choice brands.

A large assortment of QUEENSWARE, together with 1,000 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, November 25, 1864.

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where, and by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Berndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. S. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Embracing many varieties of fabrics, new and beautiful.

Having on hand a large stock purchased previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer many

BARGAINS

THAT CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Our friends, customers, and public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at SHORT PROFITS, thereby ensuring large sales.

TERMS—CASH, PRODUCE, or FOUR MONTHS credit to those who will pay us promptly.

☞Interest charged on all accounts after due.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
December 2, 1864.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

French Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French all Wool Reps, Wool Delaines, Popplins, Mohairs, Coburg, Alpacas—all fashionable colors—cheap, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

How to Save Your Money.

Call and buy your goods of E. V. MOWRY, that has been purchased at 33 per cent. cheaper than they have been for the last three months, or can be at present, when gold and goods had suddenly fallen.

Her stock comprises a general assortment of

Millinery Goods,

BONNETS, FELT AND SILK HATS,

Latest Winter Styles.

ALSO—A fine assortment of CLOAKS, BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS, WOOLEN HOSE, DRESS BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &c.

☞All persons having accounts standing, will please call and settle at once, for we have to pay Cash for all we buy, and MUST receive CASH for our goods to keep up our stock.

Bedford, November 4, 1864.

IMPORTANT
TO ALL
INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat, but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "*Iron Constitution.*"

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanches, M. D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.
Rev. Henry Upham,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Eev. John W. Olmstead,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.
No Family should be without it.
ONLY 25 cents a box.

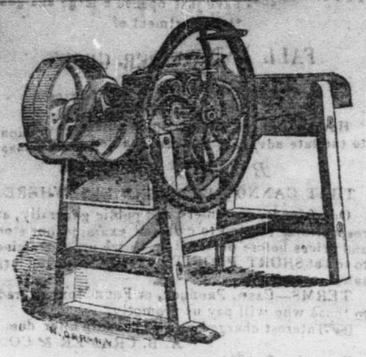
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York;
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston;
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers.
May 13, 1864—eowly.

SCOTT & STEWART,
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

BROOKS' SERIES OF ARITHMETICS
for sale at *introduction prices*, at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. B. F. Barry, Bedford, Pa. Dr. B. F. Barry is the agent.

10,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted,
at J. M. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or

WM. HARTLEY'S COLUMN.



The Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher,

Will save to any farmer who has six head of horses to keep, at least $150 in one season.

This machine has been improved since last year, and is pronounced by the farming public "The best Cutter ever invented."

Having sold more than 100 of these cutters the past year, I respectfully beg leave to refer to a few farmers of Bedford county who have them in use:

Judge Burns,	Daniel Walter,
John Schnebley,	Abraham Reighard,
Samuel Boor,	M. B. Miller,
Simon Nycum,	John Shank,
Jacob Fetter,	John W. Hoover,
C. R. Rea,	Michael Schafer,
John S. Brumbaugh,	John N. Teeter,
Henry Harshberger,	Henry Clapper,
Samuel Griffith,	Jacob Yont,
Jacob Biddle,	John Halderbaum,
Isaac Imler,	Martin Hoover,
Adam Dibert,	Wm. Grisinger,
John Whiteline,	Frederick Schnebley,
Adam Samel,	J. Irvin Noble,
Henry Stiffler,	George Bowser,
William Rock,	David Karns,

William Keyser and some 60 other farmers, all of whom I am confident will speak of this machine in the highest terms of praise.

On account of the great scarcity of mechanics, the high price of material, and the great demand for these machines, I was unable to secure enough to supply the demand last season. And having now but 40 on hand, farmers desiring to secure cutters

MUST ORDER SOON.

—ALSO—

I still have in store an elegant assortment of

Hardware of all kinds,

which I will close out at very fair prices.

Farm Implements,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE BEST

Coal Oil and Lamps

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

CORN SHELLERS,

CIDER MILLS,

CLOVER HULLERS,

GRAIN DRILLS,

MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,

which I will sell during the winter at much less than they will be sold for next season.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS,

at old prices.

BUTCHER KNIVES, MEAT SAWS,

REVOLVERS of different kinds.

SADDLERY,

SHOE FINDINGS,

MILL SAWS, at old rates.

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c.

Being desirous of closing up my business, all indebted to me will please settle at once—and persons desiring any thing in my line, will find it to their advantage to call, as I am determined to close out my present stock of goods at LOWER RATES than goods can now be purchased for elsewhere.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

The very best Coal Oil made.

CLEAR AND BRIGHT,

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Thankful for the very liberal share of patronage which I have heretofore received, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

WM. HARTLEY.

Bedford, November 18, 1864.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,

INCLUDING EVEN

CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler.

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefitof the afflicted.

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Has fully established the superiority of
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX. FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

May 6, 1864—eowly

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

Having lately purchased an excellent assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

consisting of *Over Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats & Caps, White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves,*
AND
NOTIONS IN VARIETY.

We invtie our friends and all who desire to purchase to give us a call at our New Clothing Store in Schellsburg, where as we are doing business on the "*One Price*" System, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their patronage, and herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.

Schellsburg, Sept. 16, 1864.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Deibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

BUYERS—

Of Merchandise are respectfully informed that we have

Reduced

prices on all goods, to correspond with the

Great Decline East!

TERMS—Cash or Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, October 14, 1864.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the dwelling house in which he at present resides, with the lot of ground attached. There are upon it a good well, spring house and stable. The lot contains four acres of excellent land. The premises are located in Friend's Cove, eight miles southeast of Bedford. Terms reasonable.

FREDERICK RIESBERG.

November 25.—4ts*

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public.

JOHN DELL.

Six Mile Run, June 17.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard there, on—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property—60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 29, 1864—1y.

CALL AT

THE NEW STORE.

MRS. SAM'L. H. TATE has received a handsome assortment of

CLOAKS, MANTELS, and *DUSTERS*,—the latest style.

A large assortment of

SHAWLS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, and *FANCY GOODS*,

which will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, and Flowers always on hand.

Don't forget the "NEW STORE," North East corner of the Diamond.

Bedford, Sept. 16, 1864.

"Unquestionably the best illustrated work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist, Protestant*, (Baltimore.)

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of *Harper's Magazine*—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1865.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post office.

TERMS:—HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year, $4 00
An Extra Copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press,

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"The MODEL NEWSPAPER of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"This paper furnishes *the best illustrations*. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every household."—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—*Phil. Press.*

"The best of its class in America."—*Bost. Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS,

1865.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show-bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post office.

TERMS:

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, $4 00
An Extra copy of either the *Weekly* or *Magazine* will be supplied gratis for every Club of *Five Subscribers* at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $6 each. A complete set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $4 50 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

New Winter Goods,

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Embracing many varieties of fabrics, new and beautiful.

Having on hand a large stock purchased previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer many

BARGAINS

THAT CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Our friends, customers, and public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at SHORT PROFITS, thereby ensuring large sales.

TERMS—CASH, PRODUCE, or FOUR MONTHS credit to those who will pay us promptly.

☞Interest charged on all accounts after due.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

December 2, 1864.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

French Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French all Wool Reps, Wool Delaines, Popplins, Mohairs, Coburg, Alpacas—all fashionable colors—cheap, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

How to Save Your Money.

Call and buy your goods of E. V. MOWRY, that has been purchased at 33 per cent. cheaper than they have been for the last three months, or can be at present, when gold and goods had suddenly fallen.

Her stock comprises a general assortment of

Millinery Goods,

BONNETS, FELT AND SILK HATS,

Latest Winter Styles.

ALSO—A fine assortment of CLOAKS, BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS, WOOLEN HOSE, DRESS BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &c.

☞All persons having accounts standing, will please call and settle at once, for we have to pay Cash for all we buy, and MUST receive CASH for our goods to keep up our stock.

Bedford, November 4, 1864.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

Notice of Inquisition.

By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed as High Sheriff of said county, I will hold an inquest upon the real estate of Catharine Mowry, of Harrison township, deceased, on the premises, (being the same upon which Henry Mowry resided during his lifetime), on Thursday, the 26th day of January, 1865, said real estate consisting of a tract of land situate in Harrison Township, Bedford county, containing 117 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. The children, heirs and all persons interested therein are notified to attend at the time and place mentioned, if they think proper. The heirs mentioned in the writ are as follows, to wit: 1st, Frederick Mowry, 2nd, Jacob Mowry, 3d, Mary Ann, wife of Emanuel Turner, and 4th, Henry Mowry, all residing in Bedford county; 5th, John Emanuel Mowry residing in Somerset county, Pa., and 6th, Lewis Mowry, residence unknown.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Dec. 23, 1864. Sheriff

BEALL'S FOUNDRY,

CORNER OF CENTRE & HARRISON STREETS,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

THOMAS WILKINSON, SR., Superintendent.

This large and long established Foundry has been purchased and re-opened by the subscriber, under the management of an experienced Superintendent and Machanics and Workmen.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

MINING MACHINERY, RAIL-ROAD AND MINE

CARS, FURNACES, STOVES, GRATES,

PLOUGHS, MILL IRONS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Will be manufactured to order.

A STOCK OF

"Beall's Egg Stoves,"

of various sizes; the best pattern for Stoves in the country for burning Cumberland Coal; will be kept on hand, and sold on favorable terms to the trade.

One New Four-horse Power Engine,

Boiler and Fixtures, for sale.

☞Cash paid for old Iron and Metal on delivery at the Foundry.

☞Orders solicited, and all work warranted.

WM. W. McKAIG.

Cumberland, Dec. 2, 1864—3m

Glorious News!

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY:

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of

EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now prepared for the

WINTER TRADE.

We have just received a large stock of

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SACK FLANNELS,
CLOAK CLOTHS,
SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,

and a very great variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats!

Come Gentlemen, and examine our stock of clothing.

BOOTS AND SHOES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.

Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco,

and all articles usually found in a first class store.

We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, Dec. 16, 1864.

LADIES:

At Cramer & Co's you will find Cloaking Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Hoods, &c., very cheap.

December 2, 1864.

CLOTHING:

A good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING just received at CRAMER & CO'S.

December 2, 1864.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. York.

53,818 Wringers Sold in 1863!

Any woman who will persist in the back-breaking, wrist-straining and clothes-destroying process of TWISTING clothes dry, when a "*Universal Clothes Wringer*" can be had for a few dollars, which will save twice its price per year, in clothes alone, is either *extravagant* and fond of hard work, or "penny wise and pound foolish." The value of a good *COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER*, is only known to those who have used them. This machine has not its equal. It will wring bed-clothes as well as the smallest article of clothing. It can't get out of order. It is almost everlasting, and it death to *cold dinners* and *black looks* o' wash dayss Just call at Hartley's Machine and Hardware store and get one. Use it two or three times and if it don't please all about the house, bring it back, no questions will be asked and no charge made.

July 22, 1864.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

NEW CARPETING.

A large supply of LIST and all WOOL Capeting. Also—Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.